FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

The Fayetteville Female Classical Seminary.

THE Trustees of this Institution announce with pleasure the arrival of Miss Green, from the District of Columbia, whose valuable and well attested qualifications have been happily secured in carrying out the plan of Female education originally contemplated by the Board. On this lady devolve, while the recitations in the higher departments of study will, as hitherto, be conducted by Mr. Tripp. The organization of the School being now complete, the whole is confidently recommended by the Board as possessing claims for the limited extent of patronage embraced in the plan Some ten or twelve additional pupils may find admission on application to Thomas C. Blake. Esq , Treasurer of the Board.

JARVIS B. BUXTON, *Chairman.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1836 90tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock,

FOR SALE.

60 SHARES of the New Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25 90-

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c &c.

Miscellaneous.—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs. Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clinker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c &c

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burder's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c. E. J. HALE.

May 26, 1836.

Taken up

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 24th inst., a negro man who calls his name COLLINS, and says he belongs to Henry Bizzell, of Johnston County. He is about 70 years of age, very grey, has no teeth, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and says he has been runaway about 3 months. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. NEILL JOHNSON. *Jailer.*

May 25, 1836 90tf

NOTICE.

THAT on Saturday the 14th of this instant, came to the house of the subscriber, a NEGRO BOY. Appears to be about thirteen or fourteen years of age, and says he got lost from a drove of Negroes last Thursday, at or near Chapel Hill. Says his present owner is by the name of Howard, his former owner James Gaines, of Anson County, old Virginia. Said boy is chunky built, very black, of quick answer when spoken to. The residence of the subscriber is to be found on the East prong of Little River, in Montgomery County, near the Randolph line, and the line of Moore County.

HORATIO SUGG.

May 17. 90 3w.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS well known Watering place, situated in Warren county, North Carolina, will be ready for the reception of Company by the 25th inst. The Medicinal qualities of the Water are so fully established, that it is considered unnecessary to say any thing in proof of their efficacy.

Rooms have been prepared with Fire places for invalids, and no attention will be omitted that can, in any way, conduce to the comfort of Visitors.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 1, 1836. 87 t10July

☞ **A BALL will be furnished at** Shocco Springs, on the 15th of June. Good music will be provided on the occasion.

Shocco Springs.

HAVING applied to the celebrated Doctor MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, Professor of Chemistry, &c., for an analysis of the Water of Shocco Springs, he has, after much care, sent me the following statement of its mineral qualities:

Carbonic acid or fixed air in a Pint of water	2 2 15
Oxygen gas,	12.105
Nitrogen gas,	3 23.85

It also holds in solution
Muriate of Magnesia,
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts)
Carbonate of Lime; and
Sulphate of Lime.

It may therefore, be classed among the Acidulous and Saline Waters, and recommended as deobstruent and corroborant.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 13.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE have received, and are now opening, our Spring Supply, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery,
Leghorn and Tuscan BONNETS,
Mens' silk, fur, wool and palm leaf HATS,
Boys' silk and Leghorn HATS,
Cotton and wool CARDS,
Writing, letter and wrapping PAPER,
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.
ALSO,
12 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 Bbls. Manilla Ditto,
80 Bags Rio COFFEE,

Which we offer at a small advance for Cash, Country Produce or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.

April 28, 1836. 86 6w

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount

April 26, 1836 86tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

25 ps. supr. supr. Cloths, various colours,
1 case Erminets and Sattinetts,
1 case Crape Camlets,
20 cases about 1000 ps. fancy PRINTS,
40 ps. supr Irish Linens,
50 " long Lawns,
54 ps. Princettas,
50 ps. Merino Circassians,
25 ps. 6 4 French Bombazine,
2 cases blue Drills,
1 " colored Drills,
1 " Stormants,
4 " Rowen Cassimeres,
2 cases corded Skirts,
1 bale red Padding,
3 cases brown Linen Drills,
1 " colored Cambric,
1 " Umbrellas and Parasols,

Black Lastings, Brochellas, Buckskins, Canton Cords, Leopold Drills, Jaconets, plain Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do, French Ginghams, Parisian Muslins and Prints, black and colored Silks, Vestings, &c., Dundee and Russia Sheetings, Diapers, &c , Satin Beaver and Fur Hats, Palm leaf do, Table Diapers and Table Covers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, new style fancy Bonnets, superior single and double barrel Shot Guns, Scythe Blades, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

JNO McARN

April 5, 1836. 83tf

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,* &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY. *Spring Term,* 1836.

Joseph Shannon and Eliza Shannon, his wife, by her next friend, *vs.* Thomas D. Parke, William Dismukes, and Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore, and Nancy his wife, *Trustees,* } *Ex parte Petition* IN EQUITY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court,* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for three months, that the said Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be entered pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

WITNESS, WILLIAM E. TROY, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the second Monday in March, A D 1836, and in the 60th year of American Independence.

[86 13w.] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836 85-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835 56tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
—ALSO—
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N. C.) March 22, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4. 83.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

TO NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

PORTSMOUTH & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

DAILY LINE.

THE public are informed that sixty miles of this Road are completed and ready for the transportation of Passengers and Produce. A train of Cars leaves Portsmouth DAILY at half past 7 o'clock A M (should the Baltimore and Washington steam boats not arrive in time the cars will be delayed until nine o'clock) and arrive at Margarettville, the present termination of the road to dinner. Thence Passengers will be conveyed in four horse coaches to Halifax N. C. At Halifax there are regular lines of Stages to Tarborough, Fayetteville, and Raleigh. Passengers for Edenton, Plymouth, &c will be taken from the cars at Blackwater bridge by the steam boat Fox.

Returning—the Coaches will leave Halifax at 3 o'clock A. M ; arrive at Margarettville to breakfast; leave Margarettville at 8 o'clock and arrive at Portsmouth the same day *in time for the Washington and Baltimore steam boats* The advantages of this road are *ECONOMY* and *DESPATCH.* The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax being only Five Dollars, and the whole distance (84 miles) travelled by daylight.

Passengers will find this the *CHEAPEST,* as well as the most *PLEASANT, DIRECT,* and *EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.* Leaving Halifax in the morning, they arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia. Or leaving Philadelphia in the morning they arrive at Halifax or Edenton the ensuing evening, without being deprived of the regular hours of sleep.

In the course of the year it is expected that the Rail Road will be completed to Halifax.

Portsmouth, May 11. 89-5w

Wagon for Sale.

A FIRST rate four horse WAGON and GEAR, for sale by J. G. & J. H. COOK.

May 18, 1836. 98-4w.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WM CADE.

March 28, 1836 82 tf.

NEW, CHEAP & DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—

Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kfs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,

With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5 1836. 83tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,
Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

For Sale.

THOMASTOWN LIME. Warranted unslacked.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 27th, 1836. 87-tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 15th June next. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, shall be waited on by a Collecting Officer, without any respect whatever to persons

JNO M. STRONG.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1836 87-t15June

The steamboat Michigan left the harbor of Buffalo, a few days since, with five hundred passengers, all bound to Detroit. It is said that the current of emigration has now fairly set in, hundreds arrive daily at Buffalo, the hotels are crowded, and all are wending their way to the fertile lands of the west.

It is painful to perceive, by indications from different parts of our country, that the spirit of misrule—the substitution of impetuous passion and reckless violence for the judgments and penalties of the law—is again at work in the land. A few days ago we had a horrible account of the burning of a man alive (an atrocious villain, however) at St. Louis. The last mail brings us an account, from New York, of a mob of some hundreds or thousands of men assembling and marching upon Batavia, in that State, to burn down the jail and the land-office, which have given offence to the many-headed tyrant.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: A press of more important business prevented my sending on, in time for the last week's Observer, some remarks necessary to correct and set in a proper light, the facts stated in the communication of Messrs. Terry, Sinclair and Steele, which appeared in your paper of 11th May. I have no time for controversy with *Steam Doctors,* even if it were consistent with propriety to enter upon such controversy. Still, if other engagements permitted, I should be glad to present to the public a plain view, intelligible to readers not of the medical profession, of the hazard to their lives which men run in subjecting themselves to the operations of these ignorant empirics,—ignorant, I mean, on the very subject on which they profess most skill, and on which, I doubt not, many of them, through their very ignorance, suppose themselves to be marvellously skilful. There are few subjects on which many persons stand more in need of light. I am persuaded, that among the Steam Doctors themselves, there are hundreds of conscientious men, who, if they were aware of the fatal mischief which they are continually liable to do, and which they must sometimes do with any caution which *they* can use in their attempts *to practice medicine,* would no more think of continuing it than they would think of committing murder in any other form.

Understanding that the spread of the small pox in Marlborough last winter, *and the deaths which followed,* were justly ascribable to the ignorance of these Steam Doctors, who undertook to treat the first case which occurred, without knowledge to distinguish what the disease was, or to perceive, even if they knew its *name,* whether their treatment was appropriate or not; or to understand any thing about what was necessary to the safety of the patient or his friends; I stated the fact in the Cheraw Gazette. This I did because it was a fact calculated to make an impression upon the public mind, and to teach men the danger to their lives of encouraging regular quackery. The aim of the Steamers, in their long concocted article, is to parry the force of the fact. How far they have succeeded, we shall see in the sequel. One error runs through the whole course of their defence, and in fact forms its chief foundation, which it is as well to correct here as any where. It is an error into which no one will be surprised to find Steam Doctors fall. They could not reasonably be expected to know better. And yet it must be obvious to all, that no one, subject to such an error, is fit to treat small pox, or any other disease for which he is liable to mistake small pox. The error to which I refer is the supposition that small pox is infectious before the eruption. All their expectation of advantage in their defence, from the *fancied* difficulty of distinguishing small pox from measles before the eruption, is evidently founded upon this error. Whereas, it is time enough to distinguish small pox, so far as the prevention of infection is concerned, after the eruption. The disease is never communicable until it has advanced to a certain stage of maturity, which is always indicated by the previous appearance of the eruption and its advancement towards perfection; unless, where the appearance or progress of the eruption is retarded or interrupted by maltreatment.

Now to the introduction and spread of the disease in Marlborough. The "Ashe county wagoner" was removed out of his wagon, after dark, into a deserted cabin by the road side, soon after which he died. On the next day, several benevolent individuals of the neighborhood assembled and buried the body. Its appearance and the fear of it evinced by the companions of the deceased, excited some suspicion in the minds of some at least of those who were present that the disease was of malignant and contagious character. But still they proceeded with their work of benevolence. Two weeks afterwards, Mr. Herbert Smith, one of their number, sickened, and after treating himself a few days he called in a Steam Doctor, not as the Steamers now assert, *with a hand pointing to the sentence,* "before the eruption" but after the eruption had begun to appear, and while it was, to use his own expression, still "flat in the skin;" that is when the disease was beginning to develope its character, but before there was the least danger of infection from it. And he continued to attend day after day, as the eruption advanced to maturity, until the pustules began to scab, rejoicing no doubt at the perfection with which his remedies had brought out the measles. In the mean time the stage of the disease had arrived at which it became infectious; the neighbors and friends of Mr. Smith gathered around him, and those who were liable to the small pox, of course took it. Of their number, his brother, a very estimable citizen, one of his children, one of his servants, and others of his neighbors died. Now what becomes of the statement of the Steamers that their brother mistook the disease only before the eruption? And who is accountable for these deaths?

The Steamers seem to derive much consolation from an alleged blunder of "the high ordor of diplomatic doctors, even two of them in one day." Now *suppose* that one "diplomatic" doctor treats small pox for "nettle rash," and another treats it for "the—venereal," whatever cause of congratulation the patients may have upon falling into the hands of so skilful diplomatists, it is not very clear how all this helps the poor patient who is steamed for measles instead of being treated for small pox; nor how it is to raise from the grave those who, in consequence of the mistake of the Steamers were exposed to the infection of small pox and died of it.

It seems almost a pity to disturb the comfort which the Steamers derive from the delusion that others are as ignorant as themselves, and that physicians would have fallen into as great error as they did. But those of them who are teachers of others, understand the danger of false hopes and false comforts which perish, and the importance of a knowledge of the truth; they will therefore bear with me, if it should require much of the spirit of forgiveness, while I state facts much more in point than the rumours adduced by them in regard to the "diplomatic" doctors; one, at least, of whom by the way, I learn from different quarters, did, after examining the "Ashe county wagoner," pronounce his disease to be (not nettle rash or measles, but what in fact it was) small pox. Be this as it may, however, it will not affect my facts.

1. The first case of small pox which I ever saw myself I attended both before and after the eruption. Before the eruption I had no cause to suspect small pox; but when the eruption appeared and before the disease became infectious, its character was manifest, I recommended precautions to prevent its spread. They were adopted; it did not spread, and caused no death. 2. A friend of mine, some years since, from exposure to the infection in Charleston, without knowing it, sickened and stopped at a public house, on the road between that city and Georgetown. After the eruption, but before there was any danger of infection, the physician in attendance recognized the disease to be small pox, and of course adopted measures to prevent its communication to others. 3. A negro who had been to Charleston some years since from the immediate neighborhood of this town, about the time of his return home, or very soon after became sick. In the course of a few days an eruption appeared on the skin by which his physician discovered the disease to be small pox, of which he before had no suspicion. The patient was separated from all who were liable to the disease; he recovered; no one took it from him, and, of course there was no death. In this case about thirty negroes liable to the disease, had daily intercourse with the patient until after the eruption appeared distinctly. Not many years since a similar case occurred at Society Hill. Similar facts might be greatly multiplied but these are sufficient, unless indeed the Steamers had adduced, or could adduce at least one fact equally in point on their side.

I shall now answer a question of the Steamers, near the close of their publication.

If I had been called to Mr Herbert Smith when the first Steamer was, and had been in circumstances to obey the call, although I could not, at that period, have prevented him, and others who had attended the burial of the wagoner, from having the small pox, I would not only have seen what the disease was, *before there was any danger of infection from it,* but would also have recommended proper measures to prevent its spread," and doubt not that I could have exerted sufficient "influence" to "have procured them to be adopted," and thus I would have prevented the occurrence of any death from the disease.

The Steamers complain that I did not "like a candid man," answer a call made upon me "by a private communication." But what were the facts? I received an *anonymous* note through the Post office, requesting me to state the difference between Measles and Small Pox, *before the eruption,* and also to state who they were that the Steam Doctors had killed in Marlborough. Now I knew not who the writer of the note was. It might have been, for aught I could tell, some "negro in Marlborough," or some one else of the same "weight of character." Besides, I had made no allusion to any difference between the diseases named *before the eruption,* and it had no connection with any question that I knew of before the public. I therefore referred my correspondent to books.—And as I had never said *in my paper,* that the Steamers had killed any body in Marlborough, or any where else, if a Steamer, or any one else wished to know how many they had killed, I had no disposition to enter upon the investigation. I therefore referred my correspondent to the neighborhood for information. As to the excitement which is spoken of, so far as I can hear, it is confined to the Steamers, and one would have thought that even their's would have evaporated by this time. I did not even know when I penned the article which gave them such offence, that they had killed any small pox patient; I only knew that small pox had been permitted to spread through their ignorance of what they professed to know; the disease had been suffered to spread and had thus caused deaths. I therefore said, and said truly, that "the present is but one of the very numerous instances in which valuable lives are sacrificed," &c. I do not now say that the Steamers killed any small pox patient. They attended only three so far as I can learn Of these, two came very near dying; but they had strength of constitution sufficient to sustain the disease and the treatment. The third died. He might have died in the hands of any physician for aught that I know. And yet the Steamers could not tell whether or not their treatment suited his case, as it might be a case of rheumatism or some other disease Do they know what are the symptoms of inflammation of the stomach? Do they know whether their patient had these symptoms or not? Do they know that he had, at least, some of them? Do they know whether or not he had them all? Do they know that emetics (which they were administering) would be one of the very first things which the messenger of death would choose, in cases of inflammation of the stomach, to accomplish his end?

An inference which the reader not acquainted with the facts would be apt to draw, from the manner in which the Steamers allude to the number of deaths in Marlborough from small pox, would be, that they attended the most of the cases, if not all of them, and that their treatment was unusually successful But this was not, as I have just stated, the case. They allege a difference in the statements of Dr Malloy and myself. But there is no *disagreement between Doctors* in this case. My remark would have been equally true if there had been but one death in fifty or a hundred cases. I shall advert to but one thing more in the publication of the Steamers. I admit that there are no symptoms by which small pox can be certainly identified before the eruption, nor is it at all material, as I have already shewn, so far as relates to the preventing the spread of the disease. Yet there are symptoms, or rather there is an absence of symptoms which enables any one fit to practice medicine among Marlborough Negroes, or any where else, to distinguish it from Measles. Let the reader look over the symptoms of the two diseases before the eruption, as quoted by the Steamers themselves, from Dr. Thomas, and he will find in Measles "an effusion of tears," "swelling of the eyelids," "frequent sneezing and a discharge of acrid water from the nostrils;" while these symptoms are absent in Small Pox. Now, if a negro cannot be taught in an hour to distinguish between a patient who is *frequently sneezing,* and one who is not, most men would agree that he must be an idiot. And what will the public say to men who profess to practice medicine, and yet who have so little skill in the discrimination of diseases, that when the symptoms of two diseases, some of which are so diverse, are plainly written down before their eyes, they still deliberately and confidently appeal to the public as to the impossibility of distinguishing them? Some of the symptoms of the two diseases are the same; and so a man and a goose have some things in common. They are both two-legged animals, yet there is sufficient difference to distinguish them. If a Steamer cannot distinguish a sneezing from a non-sneezing patient, what can he do but to go ahead with his steam and red pepper, right or wrong, not knowing, when the patient recovers, whether it is with the aid or in despite of his remedies, and not knowing when the patient dies, whether it was the disease or the medicine that killed him?

M. MACLEAN.

Cheraw, S. C.

[Both parties to this controversy having had a hearing in this paper, we are desirous that it should proceed no further; and will therefore decline inserting any thing further on the subject,—except as an Advertisement.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: In the Fayetteville Journal of the 12th inst. is inserted the following editorial, which, as it is calculated to produce a wrong impression abroad, with regard to the political sentiments of the county in question, should be promptly answered.

"*Duplin County.*—A friend has reminded us of a fact in regard to the political sentiments of this county, which puts a damper on the Bank Whig boasters. Immediately after the adjournment of the Van Buren meeting at the last Superior Court of that county, the "crier" of the Court was requested to make proclamation for the "*White men to come in,*" this was done three times, but the "spirits" would not answer. Not a dozen could be paraded. The call of the meeting was then postponed until County Court."

I know not who the friend of the editors is, on whose authority the above recited article has been inserted in the Journal, but I must inform him that he is either sadly mistaken himself, or he has, out of sheer malice towards his political opponents, wilfully deceived the editors. That the call of a meeting was authorized by some of the friends to the election of Judge White, I do not pretend to deny; but the material item of information given to the editors, and that too "which puts a damper on the Bank Whig boasters, that after proclamation was made three times for the White men to come in, not a dozen could be paraded, is entirely destitute of truth.

The White meeting was put off until the County Court, not because we were not able to organize it, but because it was called at a late hour, and many warm and influential friends of the cause were found to be absent. It is to be lamented that the knowing and busy informant of the Journal, who I presume is not only a reader of its columns, but a resident citizen of Duplin, and conversant with all the doings, open and covert, of his party in this county, should have suffered his strong prejudices against Judge White and his friends, so far to have mastered his memory, as not to have recollected that "a large and respectable meeting" (of Van Buren men at least,) can be held in Duplin by a crowded assemblage of *six or seven* persons. A number I trow *less* than a "dozen" too.

It is true, I admit, that no public proclamation was made, causing so *great* a rush, and equally so that it was convened at a very late hour, and at a very unusual place for so *important* a meeting; yet I would hope, if on no other consideration, at least, for the sake of that Christian charity, which we should mutually feel for our *common* frailties, the pitiful squad of rebellious and discomfited White men, who dared, in the face of day, to call a meeting, might have been spared the caustic rebuke, contained in the ominous information told as a fact to the Journal, as well as the sardonic exultation, so withering to all true patriots, of the editors themselves.

The veracious oral chronicler of the *sequel* to the redoubtable Van Buren meeting held at our last Superior Court, would have served the cause of truth no little, if he had not gratified his friends, had he told the public, through the "papers," some curious things not on record, that then and there *did* occur, and which have no doubt escaped the short memory of one of the Editors of the Journal, who attended, and who generally publishes the acts of the party in these parts. "A friend" should have said to the Journal, so that the good people, for whom "the democracy" pretend to feel so much tender concern, might have heard the whole truth, and chuckled at our confusion too, that this selfsame, veritable body of democrats, after having been called through advertisement and otherwise as a *Jackson Administration* meeting, was addressed by a gentleman of New Hanover, called upon to explain its object, as a *Van Buren* meeting; that on an original Jackson man's protesting against the use made of the President's name, to foster the election of Mr. Van Buren, he was called to order by the *Reader* of the resolutions, and the Chairman, after a replication from each, and by a citizen of Fayetteville; and strange as it may seem, that madam rumour had complimented one of the Journal Editors, as the drawer of the high resolves of these exclusive, republican democrats of *Duplin* I should very much like, Mr. Editor, to be informed, by the by, where was this pragmatical spy of Martin Van Buren, who at the *call* for a White meeting was peeping about, counting his fingers, and trying by the magical arithmetic of his party, to make less than a dozen "spirits" out of an assemblage highly respectable, both for numbers and intelligence, when the meeting was actually held at the County Court? He should speak out, and afford the Editors the exquisite gratification of putting another "damper on the Bank Whig boasters," by drawing an *impartial* comparison between "a large and respectable meeting" of the friends of the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people, (Martin Van Buren included,) whose resolutions were adopted "with but *few* dissenting voices;" and less than a "dozen," poor White "spirits," whose resolutions were most triumphantly put down, by one lone "no," of a single Van Buren man. "A friend" of the Journal will shrewdly suspect, no doubt, that he will share much more largely of the gratitude of the Editors and their friends, by continuing, what he has so happily begun, the relation of "fractions," of facts that never occurred—but which put such soul-chilling dampers "on the Bank whig boasters."

CLINTON.

May 25, 1836.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr Hale: I unwillingly take up my pen to correct the remarks made by you last week in your paper concerning "Warburton," and I shall simply state how the piece signed so came to your office. A friend who has caught the popular infection, viz: to be a poet, has for some time past given me pieces to copy off and send to you. Some I did, and others I did not; and 'Warburton' was one of these pieces. I however affirm, that the piece headed "Texas," was not sent by the same person that sent "Warburton." By giving these few lines a place in your columns, you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

[We were deceived by the similarity of the hand writing.]

The Fate of a Politician.—Some of the leaders of the Van Buren party in the Senate of the New York Legislature have been arraigned on charges of corrupt stock transactions in their official capacities, and for which a motion has been made to expel them from that body. One of them, a Mr. Bishop, thus speaks of his rewards for his labors in sustaining the public men at the "head of the democratic party:"

"He would not make a single effort to repel this or any other accusation, for the sake of retaining his seat in the Senate. He should leave this body with no other regrets than those growing out of the severance of the pleasing associations which he had formed with its members, and for whom he should always retain the liveliest sentiments of esteem and respect. Long before this charge or any other had been brought against him, political life had lost all charms for him, and not without good reason; for, *in sustaining, as he had endeavored to do, the doctrines of the democratic party, and the public men at the head of that party, he had done so at the expense of his peace of mind*—been covered with obloquy and reproach by his opponents—and sacrificed his private fortune. It only remained, as a termination of his political career, to overwhelm him with disgrace and destroy his reputation. If such should be the judgment of the Senate, he must submit."

The Sac and Fox Indians say they intend making war on the Sioux Indians when the grass gets four feet high!—*Ill. Register.*

THE DEPOSITE BANKS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Washington, May 25, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: Will you do me the favor to publish the enclosed article from the St. Louis Republican, for the information of my constituents? I am compelled to make this request, as the House refused, this morning, to take up the resolution of Mr Dromgoole, and my amendment, and as "order" forbade me to announce the reason for the motion which I made to suspend the rules.

I am your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

FROM THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, MAY 14, 1836.

The Public Moneys.—The Globe, in the month of September last, published the details of an arrangement made by the different deposite banks, by which the long-promised "better currency," as that paper then styled it, was to be secured to the country. The details, as we have said, were given, but it did not appear that the arrangement was the fruit of *Reuben M. Whitney's* labors; nor has this fact, so far as we know, been alluded to at any time. Such, however, was the case. A new Van Buren paper has been recently started at Palmyra, in this State, called the "Marion Journal," the first No. of which contains a communication from Wm. Blakey, Receiver of Public Moneys for that District, in which a "Circular" embodying the whole arrangement, *with instructions from* "R. M Whitney," is inserted. The Receiver commences with these remarkable words—"*I am instructed* to receive in payment for public lands the notes on the following banks:" and then copies the circular, dated "Washington, August 21, 1835."

The opening paragraph—which, as well as those parts inserted below, was suppressed by the Globe—reads thus:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that, since my circular to you of the 25th June last, I have received communications from the greater part of the deposite banks, upon the subject of redeeming such of their notes in New York and Philadelphia, as may be received on deposite from Receivers of proceeds of public lands, as well as receiving from such Receivers the notes of such of the deposite and other banks as redeem the same, either in New York or Philadelphia; and I am now enabled to communicate to you the arrangements made with the following banks."

Then follow the "arrangements" announced, and which we have already published. Mr. Whitney closes his circular by saying—

"These arrangements have been entered into with the understanding and full reliance that each bank will act towards the other in fairness, and with the most sacred fidelity; that no one will call upon any other to redeem their notes which have not been received from the Public Receivers, or in payment of public dues, in cases where the banks have extended the limitation that far.

I have forwarded a copy of this to each of the Public Receivers, and I have no doubt but they will all act with such fairness, that no injustice will be done to any one of the deposite banks. *Should it ever be otherwise, and any one of the banks have cause to feel aggrieved,* I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO SAY THAT HE WILL TAKE THE MOST PROMPT MEASURES TO REMOVE ANY JUST CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.

"It is expected by all the banks which have come into the arrangement, that when one forwards for redemption, at the places named, the notes of any other bank, it will, at the same time, inform such bank of the amount which it has thus sent forward.

"I would suggest that in case any one of the deposite banks which have not entered into this arrangement shall hereafter do so, they communicate the terms, &c. to *me*, that the same may be communicated to the others, as well as to the Public Receivers.

"As it will greatly increase the security against counterfeits, I would suggest that each deposite bank which has or may enter into this arrangement, forward to each of the other deposite banks, and to each of the Public Receivers, the signatures of their respective Presidents and Cashiers. For this purpose, I forward with this a list of the Public Receivers, with the places of their residence.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"R. M. WHITNEY."

In the course of the investigations, newspaper and otherwise, which have taken place in the last few months, it has been boldly denied that *R M. Whitney* had any connexion with the Treasury Department. In his letter to the publishers of the Globe, of the 5th of March last, he represents himself as the Agent "of a number of the most respectable deposite banks," employed to reside at Washington, to act as their corresponding agent, and to look after their interests generally. The Globe denied that he had any official connexion with the Treasury; and an inquiry was objected to in Congress because he was a *private* citizen. The circular before us, however, unveils his true character. He has, beyond a doubt, the control of all the funds received into the Treasury from the sale of the public lands: he avowedly acts under authority from the Secretary of the Treasury, and threatens all erring banks with "prompt measures to remove any just cause of complaint:" he is recognised as a Treasury officer by the Receiver who published the circular, for Mr. B expressly says, "*I am instructed,*" &c., and goes on to quote the letter of instructions. Either this must be the case—either he is an accredited officer of the Treasury Department, or he must be a private citizen, the agent "of a number of respectable banks," if you choose, but still having the exclusive regulation of the currency, and the control of eleven millions or more of money received for public lands annually. When before has the spectacle been presented to us of a private citizen giving peremptory instructions to Government officers, and wielding many millions of public money for the benefit of banks paying him a high price for his services?

[*Republican.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Tampering with the currency, and corruption in the Land Office.—When we stated some days ago, on respectable authority, the general fact of good bank paper being received at a discount at some of the Western Land-Offices, and then re-sold by the Land-Officers at a premium, we were contradicted in the usual courteous style of the Government paper, and defied to produce any specific fact to justify the statement. Though our general information was undoubtedly true, we could not travel out to Ohio to obtain specifications, and therefore had them not to give. We have, however, just received one, and we hasten to place it before the eyes of the Executive, and of our readers, as follows:

FROM "THE WHIG," AT MANSFIELD (OHIO) May 14.

We extract the following from a letter received by us a few days since from a gentleman of high respectability:

"Being in the immediate vicinity of the Land-Office, I have an opportunity of seeing many *queer* things transacted, and will give you one among the many daily and almost hourly taking place. A man came in, wishing to enter five half sections of land, and offered in payment $1,875 of a New York Safety Fund Bank, and he was informed by the agent that, by the orders from the Department at Washington, they were prohibited receiving any money of a less denomination than $5, or money of any bank other than deposite banks. Here the man was in a *predicament*, for, if he went to get his money exchanged for such as was receivable under these orders: some one might enter the very lands he had selected to settle himself and sons upon. What could he do? The agent very obligingly helped him out of his trouble by exchanging his own *private* money with him, for five per cent. premium, in which operation he pocketed the *trifling* sum of $83 75, and the man had to pay, in reality, $1,958 75 for five half sections, being $83 75 more than the law of the land requires. But mark the sequel! The same day a merchant wanting funds that would go at the East, paid this land agent 2 per cent. premium for this same money, being $39 17 pocketed by the agent, *making* $122 92 *clear shave, out of two individuals, on the same money, in one day.* How long people will submit to this fraudulent system of *knaving* them out of their industrious earnings, time must determine. If they will keep in power such men as will stoop to any fraud, however glaring and obvious, to aggrandize co-partisans, they ought to suffer the consequences. The above is but a specimen, and such specimens are but the commencement of a system of operations *admirably* calculated to make the 'rich richer, and the poor poorer;' and the whole to be done under the pretence of benefiting the poor and laboring classes of the community."

The following paragraph exhibits only the beginning of the consequences of the Government's tampering with the currency of the country:

We are told by a large dealer in bank notes, that bank notes of the State of Ohio are from 2½ to 3 per cent. discount in our city; and bank notes of the banks west of the Alleghany are generally from 2½ to 4 per cent discount. We are told also, by a gentleman just from New Orleans, that he *paid in the city of New Orleans 6 per cent. premium for notes of the Bank of the United States;* and that he understood they bore a like premium throughout the whole valley of the Mississippi; and we have seen a letter from Nashville, in which the writer says, any quantity of United States Bank notes could be sold at a premium of 5 per cent.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Treaty with the Cherokees.—The Treaty lately concluded with the Headmen and Chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, by Wm. Carroll and John F. Schermerhorn, on behalf of the United States, for the purchase of all the lands owned, claimed, or possessed by the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, as ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, has been officially published. The Treaty at large is too long for our present limits, and we must therefore content ourselves with stating its leading provisions The sum stipulated to be paid by the United States, in consideration of this cession, is five millions of dollars. The Indians are to be transported by the United States to the west of the Mississippi, and settled on lands specified in the Treaty, &c. Of the five millions of dollars purchase money, the following sums are to be invested by the United States, "in some safe and most productive stocks of the country," for the benefit of the whole emigrant Cherokee nation:

For a General national Fund,	$200,000
For an Orphans' Fund,	50,000
For addition to the School Fund,	150,000

The annuity of $10,000 a year, to which the nation is now entitled, is to be commuted for a sum of $214,000, to be invested by the President of the United States as a part of the National Fund.

A supplementary article stipulates for the payment of an additional sum of $600,000 by the United States to defray the expense of removing the Cherokees, and to cover all claims for "Spoliations," by which indefinite phrase we do not very well know what is meant; and adds $100,000 more to the General National Fund.—*Nat. Int.*

Mr. Van Buren no Catholic.—Mr. Aaron Vanderpoel, of Kinderhook, M. C., party whipper-in, old federalist, &c. &c., certifies by letter, to the *Hon. Zadok Casey*, and to all others whom it may concern, what Mr. Van Buren "is not, and has never been, a Roman Catholic." Mr. Vanderpoel then proceeds to say what Mr. Van Buren has been and is—the amount of all which seems, that this adroit gentleman is pretty nearly as *non-committal* in religion as in politics—having been bred (according, always, to Mr. Vanderpoel's authority,) "in the religious principles of the Reformed Dutch Church"—then becoming a Presbyterian under Dr. Chester—afterwards a Baptist under Dr. Welsh—and at present, "no sectarian," which means, we suppose, that he is "all things to all men." These are, to be sure, matters which should only belong to a man's conscience, but when a trusty squire is ordered to put forth a revelation of what his master does, and what he does not, believe, it becomes the province of the Journalist to record the oracle.

New York American.

Abduction of Maria Monk.—It has been known for several weeks that a number of persons were here from Canada, making efforts to get possession of Maria Monk. Yesterday afternoon she was missing, under circumstances which leave little doubt that she has been carried off; and at this moment she is not improbably on her way to Canada. We hope every possible effort will be made to ferret out the perpetrators of so great a crime, and if possible, to rescue this poor and friendless girl from fiends in the shape of men.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The net receipts on the Camden and Amboy railroad in 1834, were $265,619; in 1835, $361,971.

Railroad Riot.—We learn from the passengers who arrived in the steamboat from Philadelphia, last evening, that on Saturday last a serious riot took place in Charlestown, Cecil County, Md., among some of the laborers engaged on the Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad. It appears that a fair, which is held annually in that village, took place on Saturday, and that many of the laborers on the Railroad attended. Offence having been given them by a man at the fair, they made an attack on him, and he sought shelter in a grocery store, kept by a man named Rivens, who refused to give him up to their earnest demands.—They immediately commenced stoning the house, and the proprietor, barring the door and windows, retreated up stairs; and having several fire arms, he, assisted by a few friends, discharged several volleys among them, which killed 5 and wounded 8 or 10 others. The rioters then immediately dispersed.—*Balt. Patriot.*

THE CREEK WAR.

COLUMBUS, May 21st.

The hostile Indians are still roaming the forest in pursuit of plunder, and both property and lives are continually falling a sacrifice to their brutal ambition. On the night before last, they went to the plantation of Paddy Carr, a friendly Indian, and after doing much damage to his property in various ways, they took away with them every negro he possessed; in all, 77 men, women, and children. These negroes they have secreted in some of their swamp fastnesses, and no doubt exult in the capture, as one entitled to great praise, Carr being a very wealthy Indian, and so entirely friendly with the whites as to associate with them almost exclusively. A volunteer company of mounted men have proceeded to Roanoke, under command of Major Howard.—They amount, in all, to about 400, and from appearances are well prepared to meet a savage foe.

The Steam boat Hyperion, Capt. Baker, having on board 100 volunteers well equipped, left the wharf to-day, and will proceed down the river as far as Roanoke. The force by land, and that by water, will meet at Roanoke—and if the Indians still have possession of that place, there will be a bloody battle. We have every confidence in the ability of *our* men to conquer. Among the number of our citizens who went down the river on horse-back to-day, we noticed Judge Shorter, Col. Seaborn Jones, Gen. Abercrombie, and Col. Hepburn; the last-named gentleman acting as aid to Major Howard. On the Steam boat, there was a portion of the Volunteers commanded by Barkley Martin, Esq. now a resident of the State of Tennessee. These matters are noticed to show the general spirit which prevails—every man is willing and anxious to do his duty, citizen or not.

SUNDAY, May 22d.

No movements of interest have been made today. Gen. White's Troops which were expected to have crossed the river and taken the woods, in pursuit of the enemy, did not go, in consequence of Gen. Lowe receiving peremptory orders from Gov. Schley, not to cross the river until the whole drafted force had arrived on the Georgia frontier, which we understand will amount to 2,400.

Gen'ls. Bailey and Beall are actively engaged in the upper part of the Nation—the latter entered Chambers and Macon counties on the 16th inst., and had a brush with the Indians. The result was three killed and eight captured among the number of captives was the Chief and Prophet of Lich-a-fo-ca Town.

MONDAY, May 23d.

An Indian youth from the ranks of friendly Indians, was despatched to the nation with a view to discover if possible the number of hostiles, and ascertain if old Ne-ah-mic-co or any of his party were willing to come in—this youth returned to this place on yesterday, and reports, that he went into the Camp of hostile Indians, which is located about thirty miles from this place on the Big Uchee Creek—that the number there assembled was 4 to 500—and that he did not see any who were disposed to be friendly. These Indians in their travels had burned every house on both the old and new roads, and destroyed all of the property which fell in their way.

A report has reached us, which seems entitled to credit: that the Indians are about sending their women, children, and such plunder as they have stolen from the whites to Florida, and that when they are rid of these incumbrances they are determined to "fight their death." The Seminoles are now murdering and destroying property near Tallahassee, and we predict that the day is close upon us, when the Creeks and the Seminoles will be found united in a bloody and uncompromising warfare.

Gen. Woodward arrived last evening from Tuskeegee, with eight friendly Indians, and eleven white men. He states that there is an encampment at Tuskeegee, which can number about 700 friendly Indians, who are perfectly willing to war against the hostiles, provided they can be backed by two or three hundred white men. They wish to be satisfied that the war is a popular measure with the white folks. We hope they may be furnished with ample demonstration. No man, perhaps, can be found so well qualified to head the friendly natives as Gen. Woodward. We are waiting with a great deal of solicitude for accounts from the volunteers who went to Roanoke. If we could but know that they had met the enemy, we should be satisfied of their success.

A rumor has been in town for a few days, that Gen. Scott had been superseded in his command of the Southern army. This, we have good reason to believe, is entirely unfounded. Gen. Jessup arrived this morning, and will accompany General Scott, this evening, to Columbus, where, we are pleased to learn, the most perfect concert of action, between the two Generals, will ensure speedy and effectual measures for the defence of our frontier and the chastisement of the savages.

Georgia Courier.

Considerable sensation was excited in this city a few days since, by learning that a young man named Samuel Hardaway, son of James H. Hardaway, had been murdered by the Creek Indians, in the nation, while on his way to Columbus, in the stage, from Montgomery. The facts relating to the case which peculiarly excited a painful interest in the community generally, were these. He left this place in the expedition to Texas under Maj. Ward. Nothing had been recently heard from him, and it was supposed that he had been taken, and perished in the massacre with his gallant companions. When the stages were captured by the Indians, on the 5th inst., and several of the passengers killed, some who escaped and came into Columbus, reported that he was their fellow passenger; and from his not coming in, he was supposed to have fallen by the Indians. They related various incidents which he had communicated to them, of his adventures, and "hair breadth escapes." That he was with Maj. Ward when he was captured—was with his battalion when they were executed, and escaped with a few others—that he arrived at the camp of Gen. Houston, and was in the battle at the taking of Santa Anna. For two or three days a hope was cherished that he might have escaped, and would come in, as some others did. But at length all hope was abandoned. On Sunday last, Gen. Woodward, of Alabama, arrived at Columbus, from Tuskeegee, having come through the heart of the Creek nation with only *twenty* men, and brought word that young Hardaway had arrived safe at that place.

We anxiously await his arrival here, that the public may be fully put in possession of all the facts relating to the massacre of his gallant fellow soldiers, as there still hangs sufficient mystery about it to excite disbelief in the minds of some individuals.

Mr. Hallett, a merchant of New York, also supposed to be killed by the Indians, arrived with Hardaway at Tuskegee.—*Macon Messenger.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Observer, dated

TALAPOOSA COUNTY, (Al.) May 20.

A fort has been built with three Bastions capable of a monthly seige of 500 men. The army had been reinforced also by a detachment from our county, and a treaty of peace with Manawa, the Chief of the Oaktuske Tribe, of horse shoe memory, who fought Gen. Jackson, in the last war, and Kotchsematti, a chief of great influence and daring, of the Konomotchkacoka tribe, who are now garrisond in Tallapoosa, awaiting orders with 300 Indian Warriors, whose very looks breathe war and fury. Never, sir, have I beheld a more noble and manly set of Indians.

Young, vigorous and brave, they were drawn up, and each touched the pen of peace, and we now lay down to sleep in the midst of our "savage brethren," reposing an unlimited confidence in their assurances of friendship."

We conversed last evening with a gentleman direct from Columbus, having left that place on the evening of the 24th inst. He states that Maj. Genl. McDOUGALD, was expected to arrive at Columbus on the 25th, from Washington, to take the command of the troops of his division, and would order them forthwith into Alabama. Col. TWIGGS of the U. S. Army, had obtained a six months furlough, and volunteered to serve under Genl. McDOUGALD, and was daily expected.

Governor SCHLEY, of Georgia, was to have left Milledgeville yesterday for Columbus, and intended establishing his head quarters at that place.

No attack had been made on Irwinton up to the evening of the 24th. Seven hundred troops had arrived there, which were considered sufficient to repel any invasion by the savages.

Charleston Mercury.

Army Movements.—Company G., U. S. Artillery, 50 strong, under the command of Captain Munro, arrived here yesterday, in the *Wm. Gibbons.* 180 men had left New York on the 19th, in the barque *Cyrus-Butler*, for this port; and it was understood that four companies more, drawn from Eastern posts, would be despatched the following week, in the steam packet *Columbia.* The *South Carolina*, which is to leave Norfolk to-day, and may be expected here on Saturday, will have on board about 150 men from Baltimore and Fortress Monroe. The whole to be forwarded, as they arrive, with all expedition, to the Creek Nation—and it is understood that they are not to be withdrawn, until the Creek Indians shall have been removed "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must," to the West of the Mississippi.—*Charleston Courier.*

From the Macon Messenger.

Messrs. Editors—General Scott says he cannot find the Seminole Indians. If the Secretary at War will deposite near them a pipe of old Madeira, and one of good old Cogniac, my word for it, he will find them. Be so good Messrs. Editors, as to give this information to the War Office.

THE CREEK WAR ENDED!!

We have just received the Proclamation of Governor Clay, of Alabama, dated the 20th instant, to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek Indians. He talks to them of pains, penalties, and forfeitures, of breaking the laws—and warns them most solemnly against making war upon these United States Now, if the Indians are not foolhardy beyond all conception, they will listen to the advice of their prudent friend, Governor Clay, and the war will be over at once; but if they do not listen, it is probable, from a few threatening hints, that he will bristle up and write to the venerable President—and ask him to tell Secretary Cass to write to General Scott to take the "*spare troops* from Florida," and go and get some public dinners in that neighborhood, and if he has any spare time, to look into this ugly business.

Take the Proclamation, under all the circumstances, and it beats any thing that mortal man ever heard of—unless it be the order of Governor Schley to General Lowe to prevent troops from crossing into Alabama until a certain time Georgia and Alabama are blessed with a pair of most *discreet and prudent* Governors. God help the people!—*Macon Messenger.*

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

Later from Florida.—In a letter received in this town from St. Marks, dated 20th inst. it is stated, that the people there anticipated an attack from the Seminoles, depredations having been committed within 16 miles of the place. The inhabitants all have to sleep in the old Fort at night. The letter likewise states that information had been received at St. Marks, from the Block House near the cove of the Withlacoochee, by three men who made their escape for the purpose of getting succor, that the gallant band who were in it had sustained a seige, by a large body of Indians, for above a month, and were reduced to one ear of corn per day: that there was not a spot on the Block House as big as a hand that was not perforated with bullets; and that Dr. McLemore, Mr. Hollyman, and George Fisher, son of Col. Fisher of North Carolina, were among the killed.—*Columbia Telescope.*

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.—CAPTAIN HOLLOMAN'S DEATH.

The following information contained in a slip from the office of the *Apalachicola Gazette*, dated the 19th inst. contains the latest information relative to the exposed situation of the brave fellows under Captain Holloman, at the Block House at the Withlacoochee, and death of that ill-fated officer.

Colonel Wood arrived on Wednesday last from Tallahassee. We learn from him, that before he left Tallahassee, three individuals had arrived there from Captain Holloman's command, on the Withlacoochee. The accounts they bring from those brave fellows, deserted by our commanders-in-chief in the very heart of the enemy's country, are well calculated to arouse the feelings of every patriot. It seems that they were ordered to this Block House on the 5th of April; and chivalric Scott disbanded his forces without giving them a thought—and they have subsisted ever since merely upon corn and water! The Indians have given them very little respite; pressing upon them in vast numbers. On one occasion they were attacked on all sides by not less than one thousand Indians; —Captain Holloman's men returned their fire, with tremendous effect; they pressed upon the Block House in such dense masses, that every shot of the brave defenders took effect. After this contest, which terminated so fatally to the Indians, they failed to show themselves for several days. It was during this respite, that Captain Holloman undertook to strengthen his defences, between the Block House and the River. But while engaged in this duty, he was shot down by the Indians; the balance of the party secured their retreat to the house. This fact showed the beseiged, that though the Indians had learned the folly of endeavoring to shoot them through their defences, yet that they continued to be strictly observed. After the death of Captain Holloman, the command of the company devolved upon Lieutenant ——, who is determined, at all hazards, to maintain his position till relieved.

It was to relieve these brave fellows, that the late call for men from this county was made by the Executive of the Territory. Col. Wood received orders to hasten his company forward with all despatch. But on his arrival here, and learning the unpleasant intelligence by the different points on the river above, we understand he has concluded to postpone his departure, till a despatch can be forwarded to the Governor, informing him of our exposed situation here, and the imprudence of calling men abroad to fight, when their presence is absolutely required to guard their own homes. It is expected that the orders to detail men from this Regiment, to serve on the expedition referred to, will be countermanded.

Capt. Willey, of the schoonor *Motion*, arrived yesterday from St. Johns, which place he left on Monday last, informs us that the state of affairs with respect to the Indian depredations in that quarter, is, at present, worse than ever it has been before. The savages are now in the immediate vicinity of Mandarin, on the east side of the river, and near the road that leads from Jacksonville to St. Augustine. George S. Motte, who arrived but the Sunday previous from New York, where he has a mother and sister—was killed and scalped, on Thursday last, at his settlement, about 2½ miles from Mandarin; his house and stock burnt, his gun taken; but neither his watch or money touched. His body was brought into Mandarin the next day, and decently interred, by men who volunteered their services for that purpose. At the time of his death, Mr. M. had a man (half breed) living with him, who was so affected at the sight of his murdered master, that he took sick and died the same night. All the settlers in the vicinity of Mandarin are leaving their places where they had previously thought themselves secure. Mr. Hickman, who has a large plantation on the west side of the river, about ten miles from Jacksonville, becoming alarmed at the approach of the Indians, had sent his negroes to Jacksonville and abandoned his place.—*Charleston Courier.*

Col. PARRISH passed through Augusta yesterday on his way to Tallahassee from Washington City. He carries a Brigadier General's Commission in his pocket, and if we might venture a surmise on such a subject, he will make the Seminole "*Walk Spanish,*" when he gets after them. We take him to be just the man to rush into a hammock at the head of his troops, crying, *Boys, here we are.* He will not bring Mathematics to bear on folks, whose movements set such rules at defiance—who never heard of *Mathew* Mattocks or Jack either. He will probably command in the next Campaign in that quarter—at least we hope so. He knows the country and the Indians too, and where to find them, and if they run, he will run after them. But his troops—where will he get his troops? The Floridians, in "the invaded and threatened parts" have to stay at home to take care of the women and children!—*Augusta Courier.*

Gen. Clinch.—We see it stated, that in consequence of not conceiving himself properly treated in relation to his rank, General Clinch, who is considered the best officer in Florida, and a first rate Indian fighter, a short time since resigned his Commission—the acceptance of which however, has been declined by the President. It is most unfortunate for the country, that Gen. Clinch's suggestions were not attended to, and an adequate Military force placed at his disposal. Had this been done, the tranquility of the Nation would never have been disturbed. Gen. C. is a brave man and a practical man, and we feel proud in acknowledging him as a North Carolinian.

Raleigh Register.

The late Florida Campaign is the theme of much discourse in the northern papers. The movements of Generals and Major Generals, the expenditures of millions of the public money, and with all the continued depredations of the Indians who are now better prepared than ever for a fight, have excited strong remarks and animadversion. It is to be regretted, however, that those who may listen to the conversations of the President at his fireside should feel it incumbent upon them to publish it at once to the world, especially when the feelings of gallant men are to be affected painfully by the disclosure. A letter-writer from Washington, after stating that he had visited the President, thus details his conversation:

"He is of opinion that Scott, Gaines, and Macomb, are what it would not be polite in me to report, and says that the Florida War ought to have been suppressed long ago, and should not have cost the country a hundred thousand dollars. It has already cost upwards of two millions. I am decidedly of opinion with the old gentleman, and agree exactly with old Ben Hardin, who to-day said, that the mounted men of Kentucky would have taken the war by the job, and completed it for a hundred thousand dollars, and given a full receipt long ago for every Indian. Gen. Jackson said, that he would dismiss the next officer who might be sent to an Indian war, if he did not complete his work."

TEXAS.

The following letters dated at Galveston Bay, on the 27th and 29th April, partake more of an official account of the defeat of Santa Anna, than any thing which has previously reached us:—

Extract of a letter from the President to Col. Robert Triplett, dated

PORT GALVESTON, April 29, 1836.

Dear Sir—You will doubtless have heard of a splendid and decisive victory gained on the 21st by Gen. Houston over Santa Anna and his forces. Santa Anna, Gen. Almonte, Gen. Cos and some other prisoners. The enemy had about 5 to 600 made prisoners and 600 killed, about 30 officers were killed on the field—our loss 7 killed, 24 wounded. Our home has been plundered and rifled of every thing, we are without any article necessary to house keeping. I put my family into tent on Galveston Bay. In haste.

Signed, DAVID G. BURNET.
President Republic Texas.

Extract of another letter from the Chief Clerk of the Secretary of State office to E. Hall, Esq. of this city, dated

GALVESTON BAY, April 27.

I have just had the pleasure of seeing the royal persons, Gen. Santa Anna, Gen. Cos, and Col. Almonte. The battle was fought on the 21st above Lynch's Ferry—about 650 Mexicans killed, and a like number taken prisoners. Seven hundred and fifty was the whole of the Texian force. General Houston was slightly wounded.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

Texas.—The following is a copy of a Letter direct from Houston's Camp, received yesterday morning by the steamer Levant from Natchitoches:

SANTA ANNA TO GEN. PHILASOLA.

Army Operations, coast division under my command.

Having yesterday had an unfortunate encounter, I have resolved to remain a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy. After having taken every precaution, I therefore hope that your Excellency will cause the division under the command of Gen. Parza, to countermarch to Bexar, where he will wait for orders. Your Excellency will also return to the same place, and order Gen. Viseca with his division to Guadaloupe Victoria. I have agreed on an armistice with Gen. Houston, interim, until we can agree upon terms of lasting peace Your Excellency will take such measures as may be necessary for the subsistence of the army, which will remain under your command. The money that has arrived at Matamoras, and the provision of that place, and those at Victoria will be subject to your orders; also, 20,000 dollars that may be in the Treasury, are to be taken from Bexar. I trust that your Excellency will without fail comply with these dispositions advising me of same by return of couriers, as also, if any should oppose its ex-

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Deberry for several public documents.

The Indian Wars.—The reader will find in this paper, every thing of interest from the seat of the Indian wars, as well as from Texas, which the mails have brought us during the week. The great anxiety for intelligence from the South has been disappointed by the failure of the mail beyond Augusta on Tuesday, beyond Camden yesterday, and beyond Cheraw to-day.

The latest Florida and other news will be found under the postscript head.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated
Wadesborough, N C., May 28.

"The distressing accounts lately received here, of the Creek hostilities, murders, &c., have excited the sympathies of the people of this County, many of whom have relatives and friends who have lately settled in the Creek Nation. If our Governor would make a requisition for troops to go to their assistance, I have little doubt the call would be promptly met. In a conversation on this subject with an officer of the "Anson Dragoons" he said he believed his troop would volunteer their services, provided it was necessary to do so."

Latest from Europe.—Letters received here yesterday state the arrival at New York of the packet Napoleon, with Liverpool accounts to the 28th April. They do not refer to any political news, but it will be seen from the following extract with which we have been politely favored, that Cotton has declined:

"New York, May 27.

"Since writing the within the packet ship Napoleon has arrived from Liverpool. She brings accounts to the 28th April.—10 days later. Much to our disappointment the Cotton Market had declined 3-8 of a penny per lb. and very flat, notwithstanding the stock of American Cottons was 40,000 bales less than at the same period last year. We have no hopes now that our Market will improve."

Editorial Change.—We have the best authority for saying, that the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser has been purchased by Col. Joshua W. Cochran, of this town, and that he will issue the paper in a few days, probably the next number but one. We need not say that we rejoice at the change, and that we hope the new Editor will not only be a powerful auxiliary to the cause of White, Tyler and Dudley, but that he will be handsomely sustained by a community in which Whig principles are known to predominate.

New Paper.—We have received the first Number of a new paper published in Greensborough, N. C. by Messrs. Zevely & West, called the Carolina Beacon. It is neatly printed, and espouses the cause of Judge White.

"Straws show which way the wind blows."—The last Raleigh Standard has devoted no less than three and a half columns to a eulogy of Rufus King, and a defence of Mr. Van Buren's support of him for the Senate of the U. States in 1820.—Mr. King, as every body knows, was the leader of the Federal party for many years, and until about ten years ago. He was a bitter opponent of slavery, and it was mainly owing to his talents and efforts that the Missouri Question assumed such an alarming aspect; and it was not his fault that the Union was not then dissolved, as it would undoubtedly have been, if he had succeeded in his efforts to abolish slavery in Missouri. It was for the purpose of obtaining his aid on that question, that Mr. Van Buren induced the whole Republican party of New York to elect him to the Senate in 1820.—This is proved by an expression in one of Mr. Van Buren's letters, written at that time, and urging the support of Mr. King, in which he says, that "the Missouri Question conceals, so far as he [Mr. King] is concerned, no plot, and we shall give it a true direction." The direction which they did attempt to give it, was to put down slavery, to forbid its existence in Missouri; and of course, had they succeeded there, in all the other States thereafter to be admitted into the Union. Most fortunately they failed in the attempt. And this is the man who is now eulogized by the exclusive *democratic republican* Standard. This is the man who was elected to the Senate by Martin Van Buren, who now appeals to the South to support him for the Presidency; who seems to expect that we should forget his effort to ruin the whole South in 1820. But it cannot be. North Carolina can never forget that Mr. Van Buren was actively opposed to her on this great question, and that he is still opposed to her in affirming the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

It is now understood in Washington that Congress will not adjourn before the 27th of this month. So that allowing all the time claimed by the defenders of Gov. Spaight, for holding the election in the mountain District, and for the member to proceed to Washington, he would have had between five and six weeks of the session, and the most important part of it too, to serve his constituents in the House. The Journal established to its own satisfaction, doubtless, that the member would only have had three days to serve, if the Governor had ordered the election, as he ought to have done. There has seldom been a more high handed act of tyranny than the Gov'r has committed.

Gen. Edmund Jones is the Whig Candidate for the Senate, in the District composed of Wilkes and Ashe counties.

Col. Matthew R. Moore is the White Candidate for the Senate in Stokes county.

The last North Carolina Journal has the following elegantly expressed article:—

"The Editor of the Observer need not distress himself about our consistency in regard to the views of the Journal, in regard to Mr. McDuffies message, when expressed solely with reference to the abolitionists. And not in regard to the rights of Freemen to exercise the privilege of voters. We may approve the one and disapprove the other, without subjecting ourselves to the charge of inconsistency, though we did not then, much less now, suppose the Editor competent *to see* much to *appreciate a distinction*. The Editor and some few of his coadjutors are most singularly affected by the Cumberland resolutions. The dose was no doubt unpalatable, and has produced a most protracted influence on the Nullifying branch of the whig corps. They need not torture themselves with searching out the author in any other than the Hon. mover, they have already had a most beneficial influence, and at the request of many staunch Democrats not only in this Town and county, but in other portions of the State, we shall repeat the proscription by republishing them. They afford the most conclusive answer to every commentary on them."

What a specimen of style the above morceau affords. How clear and uninvolved is the sentence, "our consistency in regard to the views of the Journal, in regard to Mr. McDuffie's Message." And what a sovereign contempt of Lindley Murray's rules of punctuation do the editors exhibit when they put a *period* to the word "abolitionists," whilst the said rules, and the sense (if there be any,) would have justified only a *comma*. Then there is the equally clear sentence, that they did not "suppose the Editor competent *to see* much to *appreciate a distinction.*" They may possibly "*see*" some sense in this, but we doubt whether their readers can. Passing over the "Hon. mover," (whom any other than these "*learned* Thebans" would have made the *tail* of a sentence, instead of the middle of one,) we would ask, to what does the pronoun "they," which follows so closely at his heels, refer? Is it "they" the dose, or "they" the Whigs? Then there is the "prOscription" which they are about to repeat. Doctors of medicine sometimes repeat prescriptions, but we suppose the Editors were so full of *Doctor* Jackson, whose practice has been to repeat proscriptions, to the great injury of the constitution and the country, that they could not "*appreciate the distinction.*" Altogether this is one of the most *elegant* specimens that we know of in the language, and is worthy of the two distinguished disciples of the great Martin himself, who wrote "our sufferings IS intolerable." We have some idea of transmitting the last Journal to Mr. D'Israeli, to have this and other portions of it transferred to the next edition of his "Curiosities of Literature."

It would be time mis-spent, seriously to expose the fallacy of the above pretended "distinction." It is only necessary to refer the reader to the language of the Journal of Dec. 2d, when after having "*attentively*" read Gov. McDuffie's message on slavery, they pronounced it "a masterly production," and as maintaining the "*true ground,*" and then to that of May 5th, when they declared the same language calculated and intended to lead to "monarchy and aristocracy." The truth is, the party had made a *false quotation*, and some person, who had probably forgotten that the Editors had committed themselves in regard to Gov. McDuffie's message, attempted to justify the forgery by charging the sentiment to that document. So true it is, that one falsehood will ever require many to sustain it.

Beauties of the Journal.—The last N. C. Journal speaks of the country as possessed of "an overflowing treasury, with a surplus fund of sixteen millions, to be scrambled for in Congress by a heartless set of political black legs." This is elegant language, especially as it is applicable only to *the party*, since it has a majority in both Houses, and none of the spoils can be scattered to be scrambled for, but by *its* leave. A fit of honesty and candor must have come over the Journal when penning this sentence.

The Virginia Elections.—The Richmond Enquirer lately put forth a very deceptive statement in regard to the popular vote in the late Virginia election, and it has been copied into the Van Buren papers in this State, to have its effect here. The Lynchburg Virginian, one of the most respectable papers in that State, has exposed the errors of the Enquirer's statement, by showing that in one County the Enquirer would take the Senatorial election as its data, and in another, where it suited its purpose better, it would discard the Senatorial election and take the other; and that its estimates, upon which much of the calculation was founded, were one-sided, and totally unfair. We regret that we have not room for more than the close of the article from the Virginian, which is as follows:

"For our own part, we repeat, what we have heretofore said, that we have not the slightest apprehension that Virginia will go for Van Buren in the Fall. "The party" is in a declining state, and every day diminishes its strength, as light is disseminated among the people, and as they become better acquainted with the opinions of Van Buren, and with the tendency of the measures with which he has identified himself. They cannot go for an opponent of Madison's republican administration during the war of 1812,—for a Missouri Restrictionist, and the advocate of free negro suffrage,—for a man who admits the *constitutional* right of Congress to emancipate the Slaves in the District of Columbia, the effect of which admission will be to erect a sort of head-quarters for free negroes and runaways on the banks of the Potomac, whence they may the more readily make war upon the slaveholding States on either side—for a man, who, deeming it "glory enough to serve under such a chief as Gen. Jackson," demonstrated, by the utterance of so base a sentiment, the utter servility and degradation of his spirit—for a man who has connected himself with a party, which, coming into office, pledged to economise the expenditures of the government, are now boldly avowing their purpose to squander as much as possible of the people's money, on useless objects, in order to secure to themselves the custody and distribution of the Surplus Revenue. No. The people of Virginia cannot—they will not, support such a man.—We speak with the utmost confidence, and with the most unaffected sincerity, when we repeat that they will not give their suffrages to Mr. Van Buren for the next Presidency, the figured majorities of the Bobadil of the Enquirer to the contrary not withstanding."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, the bill to provide for an Arsenal in this town has passed its first and second readings, and been referred to the Military Committee.

The memorials praying Congress to acknowledge the independence of Texas, after considerable further debate, have been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Much of the time of the Senate has been bestowed upon the Fortification bill, which, after various amendments, was ordered to a third reading.

The Expunging Resolutions, after lying quietly on the table for some weeks, have had their slumbers disturbed by a motion of Mr. Hill of N. H., that they be taken up for the purpose of allowing him to *read* a speech in their favor, as he was about to vacate his seat in the Senate, to assume the office of Governor of his State. He accordingly read his speech, the resolutions again sunk to repose, and Isaac left the Senate to mourn his loss.

In the House of Representatives, a great deal of time has been consumed, and much excitement manifested, on the subject of Slavery, the question being on the resolutions reported by Mr. Pinckney, as published in our last. By the aid of the previous question, which cut off debate and amendment, the resolutions were finally passed; the first, which denies the Constitutional power of Congress to interfere with Slavery in *the States*, by a vote of 182 to 9; the second, which declares that Congress *ought not* to interfere with Slavery in the District, by a vote of 132 to 45; and the third, providing that all memorials, &c., relating to the subject, shall be laid on the table without being printed, referred or debated, by a vote of 117 to 68.

During the progress of the subject, the House appears to have been involved in almost inextricable confusion. Questions of order were multiplied to such an extent, that neither the Speaker nor any one else appeared to know what to do with them.—Mr. J. Q. Adams figured more than all other members put together in producing both the confusion and the excitement. He was on his feet and addressing the Speaker no less than *twenty-three* times between the hours of eleven and one o'clock; in the course of which he three times appealed from the decisions of the Speaker; said that he was gagged, when the Speaker would not let him make a speech out of order; that he was aware there was a slaveholder in the Chair; that if the House would allow him five minutes time, he would pledge himself to prove that the first resolution was utterly false and unconstitutional. He wound up his mad course by voting against all the resolutions; his name being one of the *nine* who voted that Congress has a constitutional right to interfere with Slavery in the States. Oh how fallen is poor John Quincy Adams!

Whilst calling the yeas and nays on these resolutions, several Southern members asked to be excused from voting, and others peremptorily refused to vote, because they denied all right in Congress to agitate the subject. Of the former class were Messrs. Glasscock of Georgia, Pickens of South Carolina, and Robertson of Virginia; of the latter, Messrs. Thompson of South Carolina, Lewis of Alabama, and Wise of Virginia.

The bill providing that the President *may*, if necessary, call into service 10,000 volunteers for the defence of the Western frontier; and that a regiment of mounted men *shall* be raised, has become a law.

The Fortification Bill was discussed at length; the House having continued in session on the 24th till half past 12 o'clock at night in debate on it, and on other days to a very late hour.

The bill to reorganize the Post office Department, has been under consideration, but no decision.

The Kentucky resolutions in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, have been laid on the table, on the motion of a Van Buren man, by a vote of 110 to 89.

Mr. C. Allen of Ken. (Whig) moved to take up the Land Bill, which was negatived, 108 to 72.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: By a polite invitation, we attended this day the Examination of Mrs. E. A. Hatchell's School, on Mumford street, and were truly gratified at the good order and neatness of the Scholars; and we were quite delighted with their performances. The abilities of Mrs. Hatchell were manifest from the progress of her Pupils, and their promptness in answers was astonishing. We cannot but give her great praise, and wish her abundant success. C. & E.

May 31.

We learn, through a channel entitled to entire confidence, that the health of the venerable sage and patriot, JAMES MADISON, is very feeble. He has had a febrile indisposition, which has reduced him greatly. But, although his condition is precarious, it is hoped that he may still recover. The intellect of this illustrious man is still unclouded; but his capability of expressing himself is greatly impaired by debility, which is so great that the slightest exertion or excitement is distressing to him; and it has been considered proper to prevent his attention to business or to company. This information may perhaps be useful in saving trouble to those who might otherwise desire to converse or correspond with him.

National Intelligencer.

General Assembly.—We have been favoured, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, with a letter from Pittsburgh of the 19th instant, the day of the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. The only candidates nominated for the office of Moderator, were the Rev. Dr. Peters, of this city, and the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, of Camden, South Carolina. The latter was elected, by a vote of one hundred and twelve to one hundred and two. It is stated that after the election, a sufficient number of the friends of Dr. Peters arrived, to have secured his election. It was believed that the decision of the Philadelphia Synod, silencing the Rev. Mr. Barns, would be reversed, and that that distinguished gentleman's mouth would be officially *unsealed.*

For some time past, it has been rumoured about town, and pretty generally believed—but how the news got out we are positively unable to say—that a *Van Buren Democratic Republican! Meeting* was held in Salisbury on Monday *night* of last week's county court! No notice that the meeting was to be held was published; the meeting was preceded by no proclamation, or ringing of the bell, as is usual in such cases, and therefore we are entirely in the dark as to *where* the said meeting was held, at *what hour* of the night, or *how many* attended. We will state, though, what we have heard, and trust to the Raleigh Standard for further light upon the subject.

It is said, then, that the aforesaid Van Buren Democratic Republican meeting was held in a little private office, some time during Monday night, and that *sixteen* individuals attended, over whose deliberations *Colonel Edward Yarbrough* presided, and that the proceedings of the meeting are to be published in the Raleigh Standard. We freely credit all the rumor except the part in regard to the number that attended the meeting.—Rumor must exaggerate here, unless it be that the *owl* is not the sole possessor, in these parts, of its peculiar habits. Oh, for the pen of "Bob Short!"

Salisbury Carolinian.

The Legislature of New York adjourned yesterday at 12 o'clock M., after a session of 143 days and passing 536 acts!

Among these acts are *forty-two* incorporating rail-road companies; *twelve* for new banks and *two* for increasing the capital of existing banks, adding thereby to the bank capital of the State $5,670,000. There were also *twenty-six* acts incorporating mutual insurance companies, a new experiment in this State, which was suggested by the calamitous fire of December, and which will, we think and hope, prove beneficial in operation.

The distinguishing characteristic of this session, and one for which it will be long and gratefully remembered, is the impulse given by it—in despite of the narrow and interested views of the Albany Regency—to the great cause of internal improvements.

The bill for the construction of the Black River Canal, and that for the construction of the Genesee Valley Canal, which will require an expenditure of about *three millions*, are greats steps. The bill loaning the credit of the State for *three millions* to the New York and Erie Railroad Company is another great step, and together they will advance our noble State far and fast on her career of prosperous industry.

New York American.

Cheap Enough.—The canal packet boats plying between Rochester and Buffalo, are now running opposition lines; in consequence of which, the price of fare on that route has been reduced to *fifty cents*. The Buffalo and Detroit steamboats have also caught the fever, and have put down the cabin passage to *three dollars*, and steerage to *one dollar*. Thus a man can travel in the best style, from Rochester to Detroit, a distance of nearly 500 miles, for $3 50. Who would miss seeing the one thousand and one cities of the west, for $3 50?—*Dunkirk Beacon.*

The New York papers announce the death of the Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, our late Minister to France. He died on Monday afternoon, at his seat at Red Hook, after a short illness induced by drinking cold water, while heated on Sunday.

The American says—"Mr. LIVINGSTON was in his 72d year; and the last time we saw him, not many weeks ago, he talked with all the anticipations and apparent health of a youthful sportsman, about a trouting excursion he was contemplating to Long Island. His summons has been short and sudden for a more fearful journey."

How they do things in St. Louis.—A letter gives the following description of a duel which took place some time since in St. Louis, of which the writer was an eye witness:

"A Spaniard and a Frenchman, who have long been accustomed to tramping on the mountains, on arriving at this place went out to settle an affair of honor. The spot selected for the purpose was an open square in the suburbs of the city. When all parties were ready and stripped for the occasion, with two large Bowie knives, an instrument about twelve inches in length, and an inch and a half wide at the hilt, with two edges, tapering to a sharp point,) and the word 'ready' was given, both rushed to the contest! After parrying these deadly weapons, and guarding and plunging some half minute, the Frenchman made a strike at the Spaniard, and succeeded in cutting open the abdomen, so as to let out all the bowels! At the same time the Spaniard plunged his knife about ten inches in the breast of his antagonist, who immediately yielded up the ghost, with a deep groan. The Spaniard survived some hours. With me the scene created the most wretched feelings of horror; but with many of the spectators it served only for a subject of discussion, as to which showed the most skill; in short, which showed the most sleight in killing his fellow-man."

Greene County (Ohio) Gaz.

A hotel is soon to be erected in Buffalo, to which our own "Astor's" will—be a pigmy. So at least say the Buffalonians.

New York paper.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 2.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	47 a 50
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 14
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	13½ a 14½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, new	14 a 15	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. P.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5½ a 6	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	18 a 20

POSTSCRIPT.

The following letter has been received from the officer in command of the deserted Company of Floridians at the blockhouse on the Withlacoochee. It was brought by three men who were selected by lot for the purpose, and who made their way through every danger to Tallahassee.—This devoted company had been six weeks in the heart of the Indian country, surrounded by more than a thousand warriors, and subsisting on corn and water. At first, as the three men state, the Indians, confiding in their superior numbers, approached within point blank rifle distance, but taught by the unerring aim of our men, they have latterly kept at a more respectful distance. During the attack of the 15th, a chief who had made himself conspicuous, was brought down by a marksman. Four or five Indians sprung forward to his assistance, and all fell at one fire over his prostrate body.

Eighty volunteers were immediately raised at and about Tallahassee, who proceeded on the 20th May, under command of Col. Read, to the rescue.

The Indians ascribing their own losses and the invincible courage of our men to witchcraft, fired *silver* bullets in accordance with a well known superstition prevailing among them. The bravery displayed by this little band of heroes, is as extraordinary as the cold-blooded indifference which could thus abandon them to their fate. God grant that this effort to save these brave men from destruction may be crowned with success. It is an enterprise that would grace the best days of chivalry. It is projected by the noblest motives and is surrounded by a thousand dangers.

Camp McLemore, 10th May, 1836.

Major McLEMORE—Dear Sir: We have remained here the whole time since you left us, and were attacked on the 12th April, at the dawn of day, by a large body of Indians—since which time, we have been surrounded by them, almost continually, and have had upwards of 20 fights with them, and have had only two of our men killed, Eli Sealy, on the 13th April, and Captain Holloman, on the 3d of May, and five others slightly wounded. The loss of the Indians, I think, is 19 or 20 killed. On the 15th April, we had an engagement with 4 or 500 Indians, which lasted two hours and forty-five minutes, during which time, they got possession of our flat, which drifted down the river, and was destroyed by them—So we have no means of getting away from here, without relief from some source, as we have not a man with us who knows the geography of this country.

We are entirely out of every necessary of life except corn and water, and know not when to look for relief, as the time which you appointed has elapsed, by 10 or 12 days, and we have not heard or seen any thing of the army—or any other person, except Powell's *yelling devils*, and their yells would have been silenced long ago if we had men enough, for you may rest assured, dear sir, that there are some fighting fowls here—poor fellows it is a great pity that they should ever starve—for they have fought well.

The sending this express, is full of danger, and has been delayed on that account, hoping that the boat might come to our relief, till we have given it out. I am under the belief that General Scott wrote to you that he would come and get the corn which you brought here for the army, and relieve us himself—this is, perhaps, the cause of the long delay of the boat—but sir, we are here suffering, and hope you will come or send some person to our assistance as soon as possible.

Yours, very respectfully,
L. B. WALKER, Lieutenant.

At St. Augustine, two companies of 60 men each, have volunteered their services for six months; and go out with a determination to wipe out the foul aspersions cast on them by Gen. Scott.

A fleet of nine vessels, and a steamer mounting 7 guns, left Natchez for Texas, on the 12th ult., with 700 men. Gen. Felix Houston of Natchez, sold his plantation for $56,000, and with the proceeds equipped 500 mounted men, who also left Natchez on the 5th, for Texas. A number had also gone from New Orleans, under command of Gen. Green.

FOREIGN.—By the Napoleon, it is ascertained that the French and English governments have certainly determined to interfere in the affairs of Spain, in favor of the young Queen. It remains to be seen how the Emperor of Russia will receive this intelligence. A letter from St. Petersburg reports him as using the following language:

"England will intervene in Spain. We shall imitate by intervening in Turkey. If it attacks our principles, we attack its commerce. It could not remain in the Peninsula. As for us, if we once entered Constantinople, we should remain there."

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. CHARLES STUART, formerly for many years a merchant in this place.

Near Pittsborough, on Tuesday the 24th inst., aged 39 years, Mrs. MARIA HARDIN, wife of Mr. William H. Hardin, after an illness of 11 days, during which she exhibited the fortitude and resignation of a true Christian. To her bereaved husband and family of small children, as well as a large circle of relatives and friends, the death of this lady is a most afflicting dispensation.—They sorrow not, however, as those without hope. She believed in and followed Christ, while living; and he was with her in affliction and in death. His name and his promises sustained and soothed her in the last agonies of nature. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.—COMMUNICATED.—*R. Reg.*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been satisfactorily engaged for more than twelve months in attending to a Private

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House is well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

Her STABLES are well provided with Provender, and will always be attended by a first rate Ostler.

E. SMITH.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie-street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1836. 91 6w

Notice.

HAVING been solicited to undertake Agencies for receiving and forwarding Goods to and from Wilmington and Fayetteville, I will give satisfaction to all that may please to entrust their business to my care. I refer to R. W. Brown & Son, William C. Lord, Henry R. Savage, and Daniel Dickson of Wilmington, and Warren Winslow and George McNeill of Fayetteville

My Boats are suited to the different stages of the water. Suitable Ware Houses at each end of the line, are in readiness. Boats will at all times be in Wilmington to receive Goods consigned to my care.

DOYLE O'HANLON, *Proprietor,*
Steamer John Walker and Tow Boats.

June 2. 91*tf.*

Comprehensive Commentary.

THE first and second volumes of this interesting Work may be obtained by applying to John McArn, in Fayetteville. Editors whose publications are circulated in this State, will confer a favor by inserting this notice in their papers.

ARCH'D BUIE, Agent.

June 2. 1wp.

complishment. God and Liberty. Camp Jacinto, April 22d, 1836.

ANTONIA LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, May 13.

Extracts of a letter from Charles B. Shain, a youth of this city, who was taken with Colonel Fanning, to his Father, dated April 11th, at Groce's Crossing on the Brassos river.

"DEAR FATHER—I take this opportunity of writing you a few lines to let you know that I am still in existence. I suppose you will have heard before this reaches you that I was either taken prisoner or killed. I was taken prisoner on the 20th of last month, and kept a week, when all of us who were taken with Col. Fanning, besides other prisoners, were ordered to be shot, but I, with six others, out of 521 escaped. Before we were taken, Col. Fanning's party had a battle with the Mexicans in a large prairie, and killed and wounded, as the Mexicans themselves said, 300 of them; but one of the Texians, who was a prisoner at the time, says that it took them all night of the 19th to bury their dead, and that we must have killed and wounded something like 800 or a 1000.—Their force was 1900 strong—ours 250.

"The circumstances under which we were taken are these: We were completely surrounded, without any provision or water, and in such a situation that we could not use our cannon; in consequence of which we thought it best to surrender on the terms offered to us—which were, to treat us as prisoners of war, and according to the rules of Christian warfare. But how sadly we were deceived the sequel will show:—after starving us a week they ordered us out, saying we were going after beef, but when we had marched about half a mile from the fort we were ordered to halt. The Mexicans marched all on one side of us, and took deliberate aim at us, but I, as you have seen, was fortunate enough to escape. I have, however, had *monstrous hard times*, having nothing to eat for five successive days and nights, but at length arrived safely here this morning, after a travel of two weeks through prairies and dangers, during which time I had some narrow escapes, especially the night before last on the line of the picket guards of the Mexican force, I was near being killed or taken.

"San Felipe is taken. The Mexicans are in Texas, but I think I shall live to see her free notwithstanding. We have near 1500 men in camp, and expect to attack the enemy in a few days.

"I am well with the exception of very sore feet occasioned by walking through the prairies barefooted. To-morrow I shall go over the river to a farm to stay until I get entirely well, when I will try to avenge the death of some of my brave friends. All of my company were killed.

Your affectionate son,
CHARLES B. SHAIN."

The Baltimore Chronicle of Thursday says,—"It is stated in yesterday evening's journals that General Austin, who passed through this city yesterday on his way to his own country, is the bearer of despatches from our government to that of Texas, and that he assigns, as a reason for unusual haste, the importance of communicating at once with his own Government, in order that the recognition of the Independence of Texas may be secured before the adjournment of Congress."

Public Lands.—We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers to-day a rich treat, in the able speech of Judge White on the Land Bill. It is plain, conclusive, unanswerable; and most sincerely do we wish it could be placed in the hands of every freeman in the country. High as the Judge stood before, for strength of mind, sound republican principles, accurate knowledge of public affairs, and honesty of purpose, it elevates him still higher; and gives him a strong additional claim on the support of all true republicans.

What a deep blush of shame must it call to the cheeks of those, who, since he has darkened the prospects of Van Buren by suffering his name to be run for the Presidency, have, in the teeth of all their former panegyrics, endeavored to disparage his talents and blacken his character? How particularly galling must it be to the Editors of the Fayetteville Journal, who, in a low and feeble effort at detraction, recently told their readers that "poor old Judge White" was distinguised for the *paucity of his ideas!* By the way, we would thank the Editors to republish an Editorial article which appeared in the Journal about the 18th or 20th September, 1834; in which they declared themselves uncommitted to any of the Presidential candidates, and avowed a determination to be governed by the decision of a "Council of the Republican party." Did they not then class Judge White among the distinguished Republicans who were spoken of for the Presidency? and did they not thereby intimate their intention to support him, if he should be recommended by the "Council?"—*Raleigh Star.*

By the Land Bill, which has passed the Senate, the sum of $20,571,125 of the surplus revenue is to be divided among the States at once; of which North Carolina would receive $1,103,563. Judge White has demonstrated the justice of her title, and pointed out the great objects, to wit: Internal Improvements and Education, to which it may be, by the States, most advantageously applied. The Van Buren party in Congress, on the contrary, are exerting the utmost of their strength to prevent the bill from becoming a law; and thereby to rob the State of her money, so that it may be lavished but in wasteful expenditures to swell the pomp, and splendor, and patronage of the General Government. Let the people choose whom they will honor, those who manfully vindicate, or those who wantonly trample upon their rights.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Fact.—There is a piece of ground in Chicago, which cost, in 1830, *sixty two dollars*, which has risen in value at the rate of *one hundred per cent. per* DAY on the original cost ever since, embracing a period of *five years and a half.*—Beat this who can.

Chicago American.

GETTYSBURG, (PA.) MAY 23.

Heavy Loads.—Two teams of Mr. Taughinbaugh, [his horses are *tough-in-back* as well as their master,] of this county, drew from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, a few days ago, the astonishing weight of *ninety hundred* in each wagon!

POETRY.

[*By Request.*]

FROM MRS. HALE'S MAGAZINE.

OLD AND NEW TIMES.

When my good mother was a girl—
Some thirty years ago,
Young ladies then knew how to knit,
As well as how to sow.

Young ladies *then* could spin and weave,
Could bake, and brew, and sweep,
Could sing and play, could dance and paint,
And could a secret keep.

Young ladies *then* were beautiful
As any beauties now—
Yet they could rake the new-mown hay,
Or milk the "brindled cow."

Young ladies *then* wore bonnets too,
And with them their own hair;
They made them from their own good straw,
And pretty, too, they were.

Young ladies *then* wore gowns with sleeves
Which would just hold their arms;
And did not have as many yards
As acres in their farms.

Young ladies *then* oft fell in love,
And married, too, the men;
While men, with willing hearts and true,
Loved them all back again.

Young ladies *now* can knit and sew,
Or read a pretty book—
Can sing or paint, and joke and quiz,
But cannot bear to cook.

Young ladies *now* can blithely spin
Of "street yarn" many a spool,
And weave a web of scandal too
And dye it in the wool.

Young ladies *now* can bake their hair,
Can brew their own cologne;
In *borrowed* plumage often shine,
While they neglect their own.

And as to secrets who would think
Fidelity—a pearl?
None but a modest little Miss,
Perchance a country girl.

Young ladies *now* wear lovely *curls*,
—What pity they should *buy* them?
And then their bonnets, heav'ns! they fright
The beau that ventures nigh them.

Then as to gowns, I've heard it said
They'll hold a dozen men;
And if you once get *in* their sleeves
You'll ne'er get *out* again.

E'en love is changed from what it was—
Although true love is known;
'Tis wealth adds lustre to the cheek,
And melts the heart of stone.

Thus Time works wonders; young and old
Confess his magic power;
Beauty will fade; but Virtue proves
Pure gold in man's last hour!

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th. 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*
Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & Co.
March 21. 81-*tf*

Cape Fear Navigation Co.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held on Friday, 3d June next, in the Town of Fayetteville.

JAMES MEBANE, *President.*
May 10, 1836. 88 *tt.*

N B. The Raleigh Register will please insert the above two weeks.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.
October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63 tf.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)
Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved work men of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention.

J. W. POWELL.
April 7, 1836. 83 6m

Montague's Balm,

AN INDIAN REMEDY FOR THE TOOTHACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy for pain and preservation of the Teeth, has induced the Subscriber to offer it to the American public. Arrangements have been made to supply Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns of the United States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering and likely to suffer with that most harrassing of all aches, (Toothache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate, permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons in various sections of the country that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the woods.

☞All applications for agencies, or orders for the Balm will receive prompt attention, if addressed to the subscriber, or to HOLDERBY & McPHEETERS, Petersburg, Virginia

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, May 10

I plugged a tooth for a Lady in Petersburg, which, from its very sensitive condition, I was unable to shape the cavity so as to retain the plug; and after two or three trials, I recommended the use of Montague's Balm, which so deadened the surface of the cavity as to enable me to shape it perfectly, and plug the tooth permanently.

S. M. SHEPHERD, *Dentist.*

Petersburg, 3d Jan. 1836.

Milton, N Carolina.

Say to friend Montague that 31 or 32 bottles of Balm are now sold, and that it is becoming known and valued. N. B. SEABROOK.

N. B.—The article seems to be thought efficacious in healing soreness of the teeth, and arresting or preventing decay.

Richmond, November.

Dear Sir: You will send us immediately a box of your Balm. We have not had a bottle since we last wrote you, and have daily applications for it. Yours, EUSTACE & TEMPLE.

Gentlemen: We received a week since, 71 Bottles of Montague's Balm, which you forwarded to our agency. One bottle was broken and entirely lost.

I have no doubt but the sale of the Balm in this section of country will be very considerable.—Within the week past we have made sale of 12 bottles; and some who have used it have found almost instantaneous relief; and spoke of the value of the Balm in the highest terms. At any rate there is now being a very general experiment made, and I hope the Balm may sustain the high character given it by others

In haste, yours, respectfully.

Salisbury, N C. Feb 23, 1836.

Montague's Balm, an Indian Cure for the Tooth ache

From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Editor of the Carolinian has been appointed agent in Salisbury for the sale of this valuable medicine. From he numerous and highly respectable testimonials from persons who have experienced its healing effects for the most excruciating of all the "pains that flesh is heir to," which accompany the medicine, we cannot too earnestly press its importance upon the attention of the afflicted.—*Carolinian.*

Liberty, Va, Feb. 1836.

Dear Sir. We have just opened a box of the Balm for the Teeth, and sold 26 bottles, which have given general satisfaction. No doubt, it will sell well here. Yours respectfully,

DAVIS & PHILLIPS.

FROM DR. E. R. CALHOUN

Abbeville, S. C, March 21, 1836.

Dear Sir—I wish you to ship two gross, or more if you can spare it, of your balm. You may expect me to make a strong pull on you in a short time, for as its reputation increases I shall spare no pains in its management. If you should feel disposed to sell the right of this State and all South of this place, inform me your terms. I wish you at any rate to give me the refusal, whenever you feel disposed to make that kind of a trade I remain yours,

E. R. CALHOUN.

We invite the attention of all persons afflicted with that most excruciating complaint the Toothache, to the Advertisement of Mr. Montague, published in to day's paper. We have a guarantee in the high standing and respectability of Mr. Montague, (with whom we are acquainted,) that his medicine is not one of those thousand empiricisms which are constantly palmed upon the credulity of the public. In addition to the many testimonials which he has furnished of its efficacy, we will state a fact which comes under our own knowledge A Lady of this village had been suffering for several weeks with tooth ache, and was immediately and permanently relieved by an application of the Balm.—*Boydton Va. Expositor.*

Persons whose orders have been received, may be assured that supplies will be forwarded as soon as they can be shipped.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND WASHINGTON.

IT is with much gratification that the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company find themselves enabled to assure to Northern and Southern Travellers, that there will be neither disappointment or detention on any part of the above route.

Twenty miles of their road is in full and successful operation, and the proprietors of the Steam Boat and Stage Line, on the balance of the distance, are by contract, bound to be adequately provided for all the travel which may offer, and to accommodate the same with extra Stages when required, thus enabling the Company to pledge itself that no traveller shall apply unsuccessfully for a seat.

THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD, completed and put in operation during the last year—THE STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC, and the RAIL ROAD FROM PETERSBURG TO THE ROANOKE, have relieved this route of a large portion of its former length of Stage Travelling, and it is now believed to offer inducements to travellers, superior to those found in any other route between NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK. Soon after the opening of the Steamboat Navigation between the Northern Cities, a line is expected to be established, by which the journey from New York to Richmond, may be made in 33 hours, and to Blakely, N. C. in 41 hours, of which due notice will be given.

The Cars run in each direction, after the arrival of respective mails.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
Richmond, March 21, 1836.
March 28. 83-9t.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by
April 13. JOHN MUNN.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING
LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
July 21, 1835. 46tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.
Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-*tf*

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.
Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
March 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.
Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

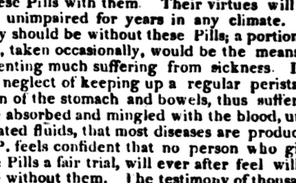
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nauses, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which dossess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

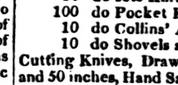
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.
October 1, 1835. 57tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, ass'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do.
100 kegs Nails and Brads, ass'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 1.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS.

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, Roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Mount,
Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

James H. Jarman & others, } *Petition for Partition.*
Zechariah Davis & others. }

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bartholomew Colley and his wife Winnifred, Nimrod W. Long and his wife Catharine, and Malachi Davis are not residents of this State: *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made for three months in some newspaper in this State, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, and answer or plead to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of March, 1836.

{86-3m} JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*